

Itinerary.

- June 11, 1903. - Left Fort Snelling, Minnesota, en route Manila, P. I. per
- " 26, " - Arrived at San Francisco, California.
- July 1, " - Left S. F. on transport Sherman for P. I.
- " 21, " - Arrived at and left island of Guam.
- " 26, " - Arrived at Manila, Philippine Islands.
- (Aug. 1, " - Left Manila for Mariveles, Luzon, P. I., ^{via quarantine station}
- " 1, " - Arrived at Mariveles on Army Transport Sherman.
- " 2, " - Left Mariveles for Zamboanga ^{do}
- " 6, " - ^{per par. 1, S. O. #141, dated Hq. Div. Philippines, July 28, 1903.}
- " 8, " - Arrived at Zamboanga on steamer Borneo to join my station at Camp Pantar, Mindanao, P. I.
- " 9, " - ^{per S. O. No. 155, par. 3, Hq. Div. Dept. of Mindanao, dated August 7, 1903.}
- " 9, " - Landed at Dapitan, Mindanao, P. I.
- " 10, " - " " " " " "
- " 10, " - " " " " " " " " " " " "
- " 20, " - Accompanied a troop of Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Elias Burdett on a hike to Malaig, on Lake Lanao, for the purpose of arresting the Sultan of Bacayan (Macabato). The command was fired upon, and, in the fight that followed, 14 of Macabato's men were killed. (Three of them were killed with my shotgun.)
- Sept. 27, " - Left Pantar, Mindanao, P. I., pursuant to telegraphic instruction from Dept. Commander, dated Sept. 27, 1903.
- Sept. 29, " - Reported to at Malabang, Mindanao, P. I., to Colonel Philip Reade, Commanding Post, and received telegraphic instructions from Department Commander to proceed by first transportation to Parang, Mindanao, P. I., and report to Capt. Francis J. Koester, 15th Cavalry, to accompany the Butig Expedition. ^{Rockester}
- Sept. 29, " - Took steam launch ~~Hatchez~~ from Malabang to Parang, Mindanao, and reported for duty.
- Sept. 30, " - Set out from Parang on the ^{Lake} Butig expedition, which crossed the Butig Mountains.

(Itinerary - Sheet II.)

to Lake Butig, thence to Malabang by way of the
Vicars trail to Camp Butig, and the Vicars -
Malabang wagon-road, arriving October 6, 1903

- 9
Oct. 8, 1903. - Left Malabang, en route to Zamboanga,
Mindanao, P. I., pursuant to telegraphic
authority of the Department Commander, dated
10
Oct. 7, " - Reported to the Department Commander at Zamboanga,
Mindanao, P. I. October 7, 1903.
" 15, " - Visited Santa Cruz Island off Zamboanga, in Moro vinta.
" 16, " - Left Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I., with General
Wood's headquarters staff for a trip around the
south coast of Mindanao as far as Baganga
on the east (Pacific) coast, returning to Zamboanga
on October 27, 1903.
Oct. 17, " - Arrived at Smeuran. (As it was raining
hard I remained on the Borneo, and did not land.)
" 18, " - Landed at Malabang at dawn. Landed at
Parang about 2 P.M., remaining 2 hours.
Anchored for the night off the Rio Grande.
" 19, " Took steam launch Cheyenne, at 5 A.M., up
the Rio Grande de Mindanao to Cottabato,
thence to Reina Regente and Lake Liguasan,
and back to Cottabato and the ship the same night.
" 20 and 21, " - En route through the Celebes Sea and
Pacific Ocean to Baganga on the E. coast of Mindanao.
" 22, " - Landed at Baganga, Mindanao, P. I., at
4:30, P.M., remaining until after dark.
" 23, " - Landed at Manay, at 8 A.M., and remained
about an hour. Landed at Mati at 3 P.M.,
and remained two hours.
" 24, " - Landed at Savao at dawn, and left there
after dark on the steam launch Baltimore for
Santa Cruz, on Savao Bay.
" 25, " - Boarded the Borneo at dawn, and went
ashore at Santa Cruz at 7 A.M., remaining one
hour. Landed at Maliyam at 4 P.M., remaining
one hour.
" 26, " - Landed at Makar at 6 A.M., remaining
about 3 hours. Crossed Sarangani Bay to
Bula, and remained 2 hours. Landed at
Glan about 3 P.M., and remained until
dark.
" 27, " - Returned to Zamboanga.

(Itinerary— Sheet III.)

Collecting stations on the above trip were:

Malabang	October 18, 1903.
Parang	" "
Reina Regente	19, "
Baganga	22, "
Manay	23, "
Mati	" "
Javao	24 "
Santa Cruz	25 "
Maliyand	" "
Makar	26 "
Bula } Sarangani Bay.	" "

Glan on the steamer Gibson at 3:45 P.M. "

October 31, 1903. — Left Zamboanga with General Wood's headquarters staff ^{as Chief Surgeon} of the Lake Lanao Expedition, which was subsequently abandoned for the Second Sulu Expedition, the two expeditions ^{together} occupying from Oct. 31 to November 1, 1903.

November 1, 1903. — Arrived at Malabang at 9:30 A.M., and rode in saddle to Camp Vicars, 23 miles.

Nov. 2, 1903. — Left Camp Vicars at 7 A.M., and marched to Madumba, on Lake Lanao, and camped.

Nov. 3, 1903. — Broke camp at Madumba ^{at 6:30 A.M.} and marched past Bacolod to Jugaya and camped.

Nov. 4, 1903. — Camp was made at Marahui.

Nov. 5, 1903. — " " " "

Nov. 6, 1903. —

Nov. 7, 1903. — The expedition here left Lake Lanao for Sulu, camping at Camp Pantar the first night.

Nov. 8, 1903. — Marched from Camp Pantar at daybreak and reached the coast at Camp Overton early in the day.

Nov. ~~10~~ 9, 1903. — Sailed for Sulu on steamship Borneo with General Wood's headquarters staff, about midnight.

Nov. 10, 1903. — Touched at Zamboanga at 7 A.M. and left at noon for Sulu.

Nov. 12, 1903. — Landed on the beach at Siet Lake in the early morning. Fighting with Moros began at once—before outposts could be stationed.

(Itinerary — Sheet IV.)

- November 13, 1903. — Command of 960 men fought clear across the island of Sulu, and camped at the rancheria of Panglima Hassan.
- November 14. — Marched to Chan's rancheria and camped.
- November 15. — Received word that Colonel Scott and two men had been wounded, November 14th, at a cotta of Panglima Hassan, in a swamp near Crater Lake. The wounded were sent to Jolo, Sulu; and both Colonel Scott's and Genl. Wood's columns made a camp on a stream at the foot of Crater Lake Mountain, near the cotta of the Panglima, where Colonel Scott was shot. Fighting continued during November 16 and 17; the Panglima's cotta was taken; several hundred Moros killed; large stores of food and many carabao and horses captured or killed.
- November 18, 1903. — Marched through friendly country to the north of Crater Mountain to Diet Lake and camped.
- November 19, 1903. — Marched through friendly country to camp on a small stream near Mt. Suliman.
- November 20, 1903. — Battle of Mt. Suliman. Severe fighting during the greater part of the day. One American soldier killed and two severely wounded. About 70th Moros killed; ~~their~~ ^{Datto Apdung's} fort captured, houses and stores destroyed, carabao and horses captured. Camped on the beach at Taglibi, Sulu.
- November 21, 1903. — Entire command marched ^{10 miles} along the beach, to Jolo, Sulu, P. I.; the camp outside of the walled city, November 21 to 26, 1903.
- November 25, 1903. — With a small command on two Naval ships, and expedition was made to Pata Island, off Sulu. Left Jolo with General Wood, on the Borneo. Landed on the Island of Dungdung, and remained about an hour. Landed on Pata Island and remained several hours.
- November 26, 1903. — Left Jolo, Sulu, P. I. on steamship Borneo.
- November 27, 1903. — Arrived at Zamboanga.
- December 5, 1903. — Visited Santa Cruz Island, off Zamboanga, with General Wood. Collected shells and birds.

(Itinerary — Sheet V.)

- December 11, 1903. — Visited Pangapuyan Island, ^{9 1/2 miles east of Zamboanga, on steam launch} also the island of Bilan-Bilan.
- December 14, 1903. — Rode with Capt. McCoy to Mercedes, 9 miles east of Zamboanga, and returned to Zamboanga.
- December 19, 1903. — Left Zamboanga, with Capt. Longhorne, on steam launch. Revisited the island of Pangapuyan, 12 miles east of Zamboanga, and again collected birds and shells. Landed on mainland near Mercedes and collected birds.
- December 20, 1903. — Visited Mercedes, and collected birds, returning to Zamboanga in the evening.
- January 18, 1904. — Visited the island of Basilan, with Capt. Director, returning to Zamboanga the same evening. ^{See specimens lost for the day also attached to} Collected shells, a lizard, and birds.
- January 25, 1904. — Revisited the island of Basilan, in company with Lieutenant Bell, 17th Infy. Spent the night at the Naval Station at Isabella, Basilan.
- January 26, 1904. — Spent the day collecting shells and birds, and returned to Zamboanga the same night.
- January 29, 1904. — Left Zamboanga at 5 P.M. as Chief Surgeon of expedition to capture Fort San ^{Sofia} ~~Sofia~~ at Margosatubig, on Dumanguilas Bay, Mindanao, P. I., from the Moros.
- January 30, 1904. — Arrived at Margosatubig during the night, and there joined by steam launch Rochester, from Wabalan, with Capt. Croxson's Co., Infantry. ^{of San Sofia} Left at sunrise and took the old Spanish fort without a fight. Collected three plants. Left Margosatubig at 10 A.M., and steamed to Bung Bung, where an interview with Subanos was held by General Wood. Specimens taken. Steamed to the mouth of the Cabasaran River, and rowed 4 miles up, to the town of Cabasaran, returning to the Borneo after dark. Specimens of birds, etc. Taken.
- January 31, 1904. — Steamed, during the night, to the town of Buluan, on the mainland, which we visited at 8 A.M. Specimens collected. At 2:10 P.M., started up the Cabasaran River in three small boats. Rowed 6 miles up the river, and walked 2 miles ^{overland} to the hacienda of Datto Salis Fleasin, returning to the Borneo soon after dark.
- February 5, 1904. — At 6 A.M. landed ~~at~~ on the island of Buluan, and remained an hour. Collected birds, etc., in the vicinity of the Moro village of Buluan.

(Wednesday, Jan. 6)

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(Itinerary — Sheet vi.)

February 1, 1904. — Concluded. — (At 9, A.M., landed on the island of Banga [called Port Banga], and remained until noon. Steamed to Tambigan, on Tambigan Bay, arriving at sunset. Anchored for the night.

February 2, 1904. — Left Tambigan at 10:30, A.M. Landed at Pangapuyan, on island of same name ^{where collections were made}. A small boat was towed thence to the next island (), which we reached after sunset.

Arrived at Zamboanga at 8:30 P.M.

February 4, 1904. — ~~High tide~~ ^{Major troubles} on the island of Sulu caused General Wood to ^{visit} ~~join~~ Colonel Scott, military Governor of Sulu, ^{at Jolo} ~~in the field~~. Left Zamboanga

Feb. 5, 1904. ^{Feb. 4} at 9, P.M., on steamship Borneo. Arrived at Jolo, Sulu at 7, A.M. ^{Feb. 5} Remained there less than an hour. Reached Siassi at 1:15, P.M. ^{Col. Scott came aboard.} ~~General Wood~~ ^{Colonel Scott} made a brief inspection. Returning, reached Jolo, Sulu, at 8:15 P.M., and left immediately for Zamboanga.

February 6, 1904. ^{Jan. 6} Arose a day dawn and saw beautiful cloud effects. Arrived at Zamboanga on the Borneo.

February 13, 1904. — Left Zamboanga at 1:15 P.M., with Capt. Langhorne and Mr. Orman Winmons Powell, all carrying shotguns, on the Borneo, for a trip on the north coast of Mindanao, as far east as Iligan, returning, February 18th, to Zamboanga.

February 14, 1904 (St. Valentine's day). — Landed at Lapitan at 11, A.M. Remained ashore less than an hour, the time being devoted entirely to gathering shells and one plant on the beach.

(Itinerary - Sheet VIII.)

February 20, 1904 - Concluded. - Colonel Scott was in the field near Opan's hacienda. Steamed from Jolo at 4:30 P.M., and anchored for the night off Opan's market-place, called Bual. Slept aboard the Borneo.

February 21, 1904. - Landed at daybreak, and marched $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Opan's place, where we found Col. Scott's command just leaving camp for Crater Lake (our old camp). In a fight with Moros in a fort, an officer (West) and several soldiers had been wounded, and one soldier had died of his wounds. Several hundred Moros had been killed. After a conference between General Wood and Colonel Scott, at which Datto Opan was present, we returned to the ship, shooting birds ^{on the way} en route. After intercepting Colonel Scott's steam launch coming from Jolo, we turned towards Zamboanga and, at 4 P.M. landed on a small, high, rocky islet called West Bolod Island, where we got 19 large Pigeons of 3 species. ^{Castle Rock of the charts is also called E. Bolod Id. Both uninhabited} We reached Zamboanga during the night.

February 23, 1904. (Capt. Langhorne and I set out for a visit to the island of Cagayan Sulu, which occupied the time until the night of February 27th.) Left Zamboanga at 5:30 P.M., on the Borneo.

February 24, 1904. - Landed, after dark at the house of Mariano de Lion, on the north side of Cagayan Sulu.

(Itinerary — Sheet IX.)

February 25, 1904. — Ransacked the country on the left of Marano's house during the morning; skinned birds during the middle of the day; explored the country on the right in the afternoon; skinned birds during the evening. Capt. Langhorne crossed the island to the southward and shot 3 birds for me.

February 26, 1904. — Capt. Langhorne hunted in the vicinity of Marano's house. I explored the mountain to the west (left) of it and the basin south of the mountain. Boarded the Borneo (which had made the trip to Sandakan, Borneo,) after dark, and skinned birds all night.

February 27, 1904. — Arrived at Zamboanga late at night.

March 1, 1904. — (Set out with Col. Harbord, Capt. McCoy, and Lieut. Quackinbush in the ^{astounded cutter} ~~Coastal~~ Palawan ~~Ranger~~, intending to steam to Baganga, cross the East Coast Range, and go down the Agusan River to Butuan, where the Ranger would have met us; but this plan was interrupted at Cottabato by a telegram from General Wood to await him there and accompany him on the Rio Grande expedition against hostile Moros concentrated under Datto Ali'.) Left Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I., at 4 P. M., on coast guard ship

March 2, 1904. — Arrived at Malabang at early morn, but did not land. Steamed on to Pollok naval station and dry dock. Thence, after calling on Capt.

(Itinerary — Sheet X.)

March 2, 1904 — Concluded. — Coffin and Surgeon Munson and viewing this old Spanish naval station, proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande de Mindanao, where we were met by the Collabato steam launch. Ascending the Rio Grande to Collabato, ^{which was reached after dark,} we transferred our luggage to the Ranger, and awaited General Wood.

March 3, 1904. — Collected birds and shells around Collabato.

March 4, 1904. — Tied up to dock at Collabato, ^{the Ranger.} remained in town ^{for Seranaya expedition}

March 5, 1904. — Prepared medical supplies. General Wood arrived late in the day. Left Collabato at 10 P.M. on the Ranger, arriving at Datto Piang's hacienda at 5:30 ^{A.M.} on the morning of

March 6, 1904. — Marched several miles across a bog to a mosquito-infested camp, on a low ridge on the right of the Rio Grande, where we spent a most uncomfortable night. Capt. Gatter's battery did not get into camp until late at night.

March 7, 1904 — Marched 6 miles to ^{the residence of} Datto Tambilanan, ^{Sultan of Kudarangan (eldest son of old Sultan Bayano),} ^{residence,} at Barak, and returned to General Wood's main camp, ^{and spent} 2 miles from Barak, ^{for} the night.

March 8, 1904. — The entire command moved forward to Barak, about two miles from Ali's fort at Seranaya, and camped in the coconut grove of the Sultan of Kudarangan, whose residence was burned by Datto Ali yesterday.

March 9, 1904. — The main camp remained at Barak. I accompanied a reconnaissance party sent out to examine Ali's left flank. We left at sunrise

(Itinerary — Sheet XIII.)

(April 2, 1904 — Concluded.)

15 miles from Vicars. Camp at Saur shot into by Moros, and two soldiers wounded, one slightly, the other severely in left thorax.

April 3, 1904. — Marched miles to the rancheria of the Kabogatan of Rogayan, at whose cotta we had a small fight ^(Corporal Charles R. Reagan 17 days) in which one soldier was cut by campilan on right side of chest, and 3 Moros were killed. Firing continued into the night. At daybreak our camp at Saur was fired into; but the firing was quickly silenced by Capt. Gatlley's battery. At the extremity of a long ridge overlooking the Taraca Valley the command was again subjected to a heavy infantry fire by the Moros, who were again driven off by infantry firing and the work of Gatlley's battery. The pack-train was again fired into while fording the River. Many Moros met us with flags as we marched into camp at Rogayan. One Kabogatan, accused of possessing three Krag rifles taken from the guard at Marahui was turned over to me to guard, by General Wood, with directions to kill him if occasion arose. I delivered him safe, and had to return his Kris which I had taken from him myself.

April 4, 1904. — Command took up march on Taraca at daybreak. Opened fire on Moro cotta at 10 A.M.

(Itinerary — Sheet XIV.)

(April 4, 1904 — Concluded.)

with Battery, followed by Infantry advance and fire. Entered cotta at 10:50 A.M. At 10 A.M.

General Wood received a message from Colonel Maus saying that his command near the mouth of Saraca River was being fired upon from all sides, and that two soldiers ^{Col. Maus's command camped at Pehtag} had been wounded. While we were shooting and burning the cottas at

the Moros whom we had passed by on account of their white flags made a dastardly attack on the native cargadores accompanying our pack-train, cutting up one of them with a campilar while he was procuring drinking water. General Wood returned with the command to the cotta, and called upon the Datto to deliver up three men who engaged in the affair. He was given 10 minutes in which to do this. After 12 minutes, artillery firing began, followed by Infantry advance, and three cottas were entered and burned within 15 minutes, and the Datto killed. With these cottas still burning the column, at 12:45 continued to advance on Saraca. At 4 P.M. we camped at Malungan, on the Saraca River, after shelling the place and shooting it up with heavy Infantry fire. A number of cottas were taken and put to the torch after having been fired upon. There was a good deal of return firing, but no American was hit.

(Itinerary - Sheet XV.)

April 5, 1904. - Colonel Marion P. Maus, with two troops of the 14th Cavalry and two companies of the 22nd Infantry, from Camp Marahui, arrived from Pektad for conference with Genl. Wood, at 6 A.M. He was accompanied by Major Bullard, governor of the Lake Lanao District. The 2 troops of Cavalry joined Colonel Gerrard's squadron across the Taraca River. The two companies of Infantry acted as escort to Colonel Maus, returning to his camp at Pektad. The main camp at Malungan (Ampuanaka's cotta), on the Taraca River, was broken up at 8 A.M., and the Taraca cottas were successively reduced and burned in the direction of Lake Lanao. About noon the cotta of the Sultan of Taraca was, and many others at the mouth of the river were taken and burned by General Wood's main column, while a cavalry advance was synchronously made on the right bank of Taraca River; while Major Maney's ^{battalion} ~~column~~ paralleled these lines on the left reducing many large cottas and meeting with considerable resistance. His loss comprised one man killed, and Sergeant Lewis, Hosp. Corps, very severely wounded by a cut from a campilar, severing shoulder through clavicle and spinous process of scapula. Sixteen Moro dead were counted by Major Maney's column including 2 Sultans and a Datto; and seven cantaeas were captured.

(Itinerary — Sheet XVI.)

(April 5, 1904 — Concluded.)

I returned with General Wood's column to the old camp at Malungan early in the afternoon. We were promptly fired into by Moros across the river, who were easily driven off by two companies placed across the river. After resting 30 minutes and eating a light luncheon and drinking a cup of coffee, I accompanied a small command down the left bank of the Taraca River, along the district burned during the morning. Each cotta along the left bank was examined for cannon and Lantacas clear down to the mouth of the river, where Capt. McCoy and I shot ^{had} ~~not~~ some game bird shooting, returning with the command to Malungan at dusk.

April 6, 1904. — Three expeditions went out, leaving a battalion of the 17th Infantry to guard the camp at Malungan. Leaving at 7 A.M., I accompanied General Wood's main column, moving east up the left bank of the Taraca River. Friendly Moros had their property respected, but dozens of cottas (forts) were burned, and a good deal of shooting was attended with little result. There were no casualties on our side except a bamboo wound received by a soldier who fell into a ^{spiked} ditch. At 10 A.M. we rested while a command was sent up the left fork of the Taraca River. Following the left fork, the main column advanced to Salanan. Considerable unimportant fighting and firing took place without casualties on our side, and

(Itinerary — Sheet XVII.)

(April 6, 1904 — Concluded.)

many cottas were destroyed. At I discovered the main trail of the fleeing Moros whose beaten forces had been led up into the mountains. This decided General Wood to go into camp, and have the Cavalry column, and guard at Malunggan join him there. This was done, but with some fighting and loss to the Moros, and consumed a portion of the next day.

April 7, 1904. — Accompanied two troops of Cavalry (Pope's and Gray's), commanded by Captain Gray and accompanied by Capt. McCoy. Marching northeast, after several unimportant actions, from 12 M to 1:30 P. M., the new fort of Datto Huahuilama was reduced and occupied and the fleeing Moros subjected to withering fire as they escaped into the hills. Another column followed the main Moro trail into the mountains, where considerable fighting resulted in slight Moro losses.

April 8, 1904. — The united command marched at 9 A. M., and camped, ^(at 1 P. M.) late in the day, at Ragayan, ^{Bazayan, near} near Lake Lanao, where Capt. McCoy and I did some game bird shooting, and birds were collected.

April 9, 1904. — Several columns operated during the entire day in the low, marshy rice lands south of the Taraca River as far as Danir, where I

(Itinerary — Sheet XVIII.)

(April 9, 1904 — Concluded.)

took part in a small action between Moros in vintas, ~~and~~ who had attacked Thomas, the guide, and General Wood's headquarters, behind the ~~at~~ advance guard. A number of Moros were killed during the day; and, after dark, I went back a mile or two to assist in bringing two wounded soldiers into camp at Saurir. One of them, shot through the liver, died at midnight.

April 10, 1904. — Marched from Saurir, on Lake Lanao, to Camp Vicars, 12 miles. A few Moro shots were again fired into the rear guard and pack-train as they ascended the hill at Saurir; but a Cavalry detachment had previously started to this locality where cottas and houses were soon set ablaze in punishment. (General Wood, Capt. Mc Coy & myself had some excellent duck and waders shooting in a marsh at Saurir, where a couple of Grebes were killed and preserved).

April 11, 1904. — Starting at 6:55 A.M., rode with Genl. Wood's headquarters from Camp Vicars to Malabang, 23 miles, arriving at 1 P.M., and went aboard ship after luncheon at Dr. Flagg's quarters.

April 12, 1904. — Arrived at Zamboanga at dawn.

April 13 to 17, 1904. — At Zamboanga.

April 18, 1904. — Left Zamboanga at 9:30, P.M., on

(Itinerary — Sheet XIX.)

(April 18, 1904 — Concluded.)

the Constabulary steamer Ranger for a journey to Baganga via the north coast of Mindanao, thence overland to Compostella, headwaters of the Agusan River, down said river to Butuan, and thence returning to Zamboanga on the Ranger.

(April 18 to May , 1904.)

(April 19, 1904. — At sea all day.)

April 20, 1904. — Landed at Surigao at 11 A.M. Spent 2 hours ashore. Collected shells, plants, and birds. Steamed to Placer, 20 miles (14 miles in a straight line), arriving late in the afternoon. On this trip the scenery was very fine. The steamer threaded its way among small islands amid scenery delightful, usually with green water and mangroves in the foreground, fishermen in barotas, fish weirs, grass-roofed, matting-coated house ^{of bamboo}, coconut trees and hemp, with hills behind. Collected a rock, mineral ores, shells, and plants.

April 21, 1904. — Left Placer before sunrise and steamed 5 miles to Baenag, and remained about an hour. Shot two Simbirds, called Tahm'-se by the Boholanos of Baenag. Steamed to Dinagat, on Dinagat Island, about 15 miles north of Surigao. Landed and hunted an hour; climbed to the summit of a densely wooded hill. Collected birds, plants, and a human skull.

(Itinerary - Sheet XX.)

(April 21, 1904 - Concluded.)

I steamed to Surigao, where I was ashore from 3:30 to 6 P.M. Collected birds. Saw a new species of *Rhipidura*. (One plant and 4 rocks collected.) Left Surigao at 8 P.M., and steamed for the mouth of the Agusan River (here called Butuan River).

April 22, 1904. - Arrived off the mouth of the Agusan River during the night. Went ashore and got 10 Constabulary soldiers under Captain Ole Walor, of the Philippine Constabulary, who accompanied us from Surigao. Senior Escobar, ^{Sub-Inspector, P.C.,} S. Zapanta, who was in immediate command of these 10 men, also accompanied us. I steamed up the coast to the mouth of the Subay River, and landed at Subay, where, in the course of two hours, the Presidente supplied us with ^(called barotas) boats and expert boatmen for a trip up the Subay River to Lake Sapongan (also called L. Mainit). We were able to set out by 1:30 P.M., and hoped to reach the town of Santiago by night, and Lake Mainit (= Sapongan) during the night, in order to pass ^{the} unfriendly native village of Jabanga during the darkness, and surprise the camp of General Adriano Concepcion, the leader of insurrectos who captured the city of Surigao from a guard of American Constabulary, killing Captain Commanding, and looting the town, about a year

(Itinerary — Sheet XXI.)

(April 22, ¹⁹⁰⁴ Concluded.)

ago. The river current was so swift that only poles could be used in propelling the barotas up stream, and the boatmen were in the water much of the time, getting past difficult place.

Towards dark a heavy rain fell, and camp was made under a bower of tropical growth near a native shack on the right (west) bank of the stream, where it rained intermittently throughout the night.

April 23, 1904. — Left bower on Tubay River at dawn.

Our barotas had not been poled a half-mile before a tropical storm broke upon us with all its fury. The wind blew from the north, twisting branches from the trees and filling the air with flying branches and leaves. Our course was sheltered by high riverbanks upon which the tallest trees were swayed like blades of grass and often broken off or torn up by the roots. Sitting as low as possible in the barotas which were being constantly baled out, and after leaving them to the boatmen while we walked along the bank or waded against the current of the always rising river, we succeeded in reaching a large low island ^{on the left bank,} where other native boats had been held up, unable to pass the mouths of two confluent rivers, a mile below Santiago. The river water which had previously been perfectly